FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

LIFE ON SHIP ISLAND.

How the New Englanders Spent Their Time There, 1861, two regiments of troops, known as the Middlesex Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. W. Phelps, of Vermont, landed from the steamer Constitution upon the low and unattractive shores of Ship Island. This was the ment was then organizing for the capture of Mobile, the capture of New Orleans not being then supposed practicable by the force available for that purpose. Before any more troops could be sent the Trent affair took place, and for two months, while the country was threatened with foreign as well as domestic war, these regiments | thoroughness. remained there alone, drilling and fitting themselves for whatever duty might devolve upon

Finally the foreign war-cloud blew over, and Feb. 12, 1862, re-enforcements began to arrive. Meanwhile, however, the object of the expedition was changed, Mobile being abandoned for the more magnificent prize of the city of New Orieans and the mouth of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler was placed in command. Troops and supplies continued to arrive until, about the 1st of April, the last of the expedition landed on the island and Butler's New England Division, the nucleus of what became the Nineteenth Corps, was organized.

The division consisted of the following regiments, viz., 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Me., 8th N. H., 7th and 8th Vt., 26th, 30th and 31st Mass., 9th, 12th and 13th Conn., and three excellent Western regiments, the 4th Wis., 6th Mick., and 21st Ind. There were also the 1st Me., 1st Vt., and I think the 2d, 4th and 6th Mass batteries, and two or three companies of Mass. cavalry. It was organized in three brigades, commanded by Gen. Phelps, Gen. Williams and Col. Shepley of the 12th Me. It probably contained not far from 15,000 men, as most of the regiments had lately entered the service.

Ship Island is one of a chain of low, sandy islands which are about 15 miles from the mainland, and separate Mississippi Sound from the Guif of Mexico; and, when above water, which is not always the case, is a part of the State of Mississippi. At low water it is about five miles long and bas an extreme width of about half | rig man, he wasn't there; but he immedia mile. The east end of the island at that time ately made his presence manifest in some other bluffs which line the river shore at that point. was covered with pine trees, while the west end was pure, dazzling white sand, except a few spots which were covered with rushes, sweetbrier or cactus.

THE ISLAND.

As a base of operations the island possessed and clouds, dashing into the soldiers' eyes and some conspicuous military advantages offset by | nostrils while standing at parade rest, they un- | battle. This movement had not been entirely some drawbacks in a sanitary point of view. | doubtedly caused a most lamentable amount of | completed before the right wing of the regi-Being an island, it was of course safe from land | silent profauity in addition to what was ex- | ment became hotly engaged with the enemy. attack, while our preponderating naval force | pressed audibly after parade was dismissed. As | Until the moment they opened fire upon the secured it against the Confederate gunbeats in | soon as the weather began to grow warm the | enemy at Shepherdstown the minds of the boys Lake Borgue and Mobile Bay. On the south | great American mosketo put in an appearance | of the 118th had been filled with anxiety lest | letter from Comrade E. A. Perry that I think is | side was a strip which was overflowed at high and devoted his attention to business with a the balance of the army would end the war an insult to overy regiment that served in the to the saddle, and a private jumped on the tide, and about midway between the two ends | skill and perseverance worthy of a better | before the 118th could get a whack at the rebs. | late war, and I think Comrade Perry ought to | works amid the storm of bullets and took the this extended across to the north side. At low cause. Nettings were furnished to every man, Hence it was with genuine delight they saw be ashamed to write such a letter. He says coat off the saddle. I was pleased to learn of tide this formed an excellent drill ground, being and for a time they were of some protection; the enemy advancing upon them. They did that "no regiment ever stood on American soil Maj. Coulter's whereabouts, and hope he will as smooth and level as a floor and nearly as hard. but that was too good to last. Nearly every not "lose their heads" or "face about," neither that came near equaling Duryea's Zouaves in Desertion was impossible and the obtaining of mosketo bar had some slight imperfection, so did they "start for the river," but they went | size, intelligence, bravery or patriotism." Now, liquor practically so. The channel at the west | when one of these nocturnal serenaders alight- for the Johnnies. end was deep enough for the largest vessels, and | ed on the netting he forthwith explored it, on the north side was good anchorage, for which | mesh by mesh, until he found a place available the island itself formed a sufficient breakwater. for entrance. Then, without waiting to call At one point there was deep water well inshore, so that only a short wharf was needed.

in favor of the position, its pure air being | Then sleep became an impossibility, while unless by those of an exceedingly perverted | blow crushed the intruder, when the weary ing them with two empty barrels, one set upon | being soon awakened again in the same uncerethe other and all the heads removed. The water | monious manner. in these wells rose and fell with the tide. One can obtain some idea of the taste of the water from one of these wells when first dug by taking a quart of water from a frog-pond in August, dissolving in it a tablespoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of ganpowder, then flavoring it with a few drops of creosete. The water constantly grew worse from the time a well was dug till in two or three weeks it became absolutely impossible to use it; then the well was filled up and a new one dug in a different place. The water, however, was of great advantage economically, as it rendered the ad-Surgeons a decided superfluity. The reflection of the sun from the white sand was most distressing to the eyes, and as no colored glasses could be obtained to modify its effect, no doubt the foundation of many cases of impaired on the island. During the early Spring the weather was comfortable, but after the middle of April the forenoons were positively hot; in the afternoon the heat was generally moderated by the scabreeze. The heat constantly increased as the season advanced, until in June it could not be correctly described by any word in the revised version of the Scriptures, as "Sheel" does not fully convey

THE COMMISSARIAT. The rations issued by the Commissary Department were possibly as good as could be obtained under the circumstances, but they could | dialog took place: not be deservedly recommended as a desirable bill of fare for a first-class hotel. The hardtack which was first issued was branded "1812," and while it possibly was not made in that year, still it was plainly entitled to the respect due to old age. After the supply of that brand | were made for soldiers to carry their spare was exhausted it was generally good unless clothing in. dampened by salt water during its long voyage by sea. After a while sheetiron ovens were furnished, which, being covered with sand, an- rying bricks in his knapsack up and down the swered after a fashion for baking. Flour was company street. Now, go back to your comthen issued and biscuits were baked by the company cooks. These biscuits were known let me know of your ordering any such punsmong the soldiers by the names of "slugs," | ishment again while you are in my brigade. "cannon balls," brickbats," "stomach wedges" and "paving stones." Their color and consistency varied from that of oak-tanned sole- general debility, which, in a majority of cases, leather to that of vulcanized rubber, and while the Ordnance Department might the climate and unwholesome diet. The sick have rendered them useful as projectiles, list was very large, especially in the regiments they were sadly out of place in the commis- which remained longest on the island, and de- Coan, of the Signal Corps, and fully indorse notes were clearer than Thatcher's. Our regisariat. By and by a post bakery was estab- tails for funeral escort were alarmingly fre- the same as perfectly true. I was for a short ment was encamped in Lower Maryland in the denied a pension on the ground of prior disalished and loaf bread was issued. Then we began to realize the solemn truth that "to the left their bones in a sandhill near the north the Army of the Potomac, and feel an honest the Army of the Pot lowest depth there is a lower deep," for this shore, and about as many were discharged from pride in all its undertakings, for when they pen containing three bullocks. In the mornwas the worst of anything called bread we had | various causes, while a still larger number reyet encountered. While the bread made by ceived permanent injury to their health. the company cooks was of the quality of vulcanized rubber, that from the bakery had all the toughness and elasticity of the pure gum.

It was so sour that it was hardly possible to eat the without first producting its solidity by

As is well known the army was a great place for nicknames, nearly every soldier having one of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

Those on Ship Island were no exception its solidity by

As is well known the army was a great place for nicknames, nearly every soldier having one of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

Those on Ship Island were no exception its solidity by

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the pure gum.

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the pure gum.

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the pure gum.

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McClellar's campaign on the Peninsula was a failure;

The production of the Potomac did not succeed. Gen. McCl the without first moderating its acidity by moistening it with vinegar. When it is connames as well as soldiers. The 9th Conn., land the residual was a lander, be has not found it yet. Now, Mr. Editor, I in his article on the capture of Mobile, was don't believe a soldier ever lied, stole, drank, wrong in saying that Bartram's Brigade entered sidered that commissary vinegar was made of sulphuric acid slightly diluted with water, and that its only relationship to cider was a picture of an apple stenciled on the head of the bar- by the way, which had the reputation of being rel, the sourness of the bread may be imagined. After it had been issued for a few weeks there was on the north shore a windrow of bread which had been thrown away, the soldiers hinking its use a greater evil than a moderate degree of starvation. The pork was almost uniformly good, but the beef was currently reported to be the ossified remains of some army mules which, being left on the Quartermaster's hands at the close of the Mexican war, had been slaughtered and embalmed by some process akin to petrifaction, but unknown to scientific men of the present day. The rest of the rations were generally fair and sometimes quite good. To this statement there is, however, one exception. There were a few issues made of a substance named by the Commissaries "dessicated vegetables," and while the name was probably correct, it was plain that the process of dessication had been carried to extremities. As no one on the island knew or could discover any method to render it palatable, the soldiers were reluctantly compelled to form the opinion that the article consisted of auger chips which had been collected at some navyyard. Fresh vegetables were absolutely unknown to our regiment during the four months that it remained there, and other regiments

DAILY DUTY.

fared no better.

a large amount of fatigue duty. The wharf | leans most of them went to that place. was at the west end and the camp of the 8th

east end, a distance of nearly three miles. Logs | B. LUFKIN, Co. E, 13th Me., Weld, Me. for stables were brought from the same place, but they were floated along the north shore by men wading in the water. For some time large details were at work day and night unloading supplies from transports, and in addi-To THE EDITOR: On the 5th of December, tion the work of building storehouses, etc., was nearly all performed by soldiers. All this was done by men from the extreme North enervated by climate and a great many of them weakened by chronic diarrhea. The guard duty at first was light, but as the troops left the advance of an expedition which the Govern- island it constantly grew harder for those who remained, till, when the 13th Me. was left alone, every man fit for duty had to be on guard every other day. Inspections were frequent and thorough, and while the men were freely reprimanded and often cursed for any delinquency, they were very rarely commended for

The recreations available to the soldiers were very few. When not on duty they could visit acquaintances in other regiments. In the morning and at night many went in bathing. Occasionally a small party, with a non-commissioned officer, could get a pass to go outside the picket-line and take a stroll at the east end in the pine woods. Reading matter was very scarce, so card playing become quite common. As money was wanting, those who gambled played bean ante.

PESTIFEROUS COMPANIONS.

The vermin were few as to species but numerous as to individuals. Body lice bestowed their attentions impartially upon all, apparently knowing no difference between privates and commissioned officers. As fuel was only allowed for the cook fires garments could not | river.' be scalded, so skirmishing for graybacks became a daily duty for all, without regard to rank, State lines or pecuniary resources. Fleas were quite plenty, but while the camps of some regiments were badly infested with them, excelled Livingston or Stanley as explorers, | not stand unchallenged. and had an investigating spirit worthy of Agassiz, while their abilities as gymnasts could be fully appreciated only by some ill-informed person who rashly attempted to capture one of operating, like the little ball of the thimblespot and began putting in the licks as if dewere most active about sunset, the regular time | of the presence of an enemy. for dress parade, they were a torment worthy of old Splitfoot himself. Moving in swarms any of his friends, he skillfully passed the barrier and buzz-z-z he went straight for the On sanitary grounds not much could be said | half-naked body of the peaceful sleeper within. |

KNAPSACK DRILL.

I might relate many incidents which happened during our stay, but will not take up the space to do so. Many of the officers, rejoicing in the possession of a little brief authority, shone out brilliantly as petty tyrants. Vexatious and disgraceful punishments unknown to army regulations were used far too frequently by many company officers. A favorite punishment with some was to knock out both heads of a barrel, then make the victim stand on the ends of the staves. As the barrel stood ministration of cathartics by the regimental on soft sand it was necessary for him to stand perfectly still or the barrel would tip over, with a strong probability of barking his shins. Bucking and gagging was not unknown, and knapsack drills for a time were quite frequent. One day a Captain in Gen. Phelps's Brigade put vision was laid while the troops remained a man on knapsack drill; -in other words, he filled his knapsack with bricks and made him march with it up and down the company street. The General had the habit of going through the camps of his brigade quite frequently, and that day he happened around just in time to see the performance, but returned to his quarters apparently without noticing it. Soon, however, he sent his Orderly to the Captain with a request to come to his tent. The Captain was soon on his way, dressed in his best uniform, probably expecting, at least, a commendation for his efficiency; or, perhaps, a promotion. On reaching the General's tent he was admitted, when, after the usual salute, the following Gen. P .- Good morning, Captain.

Captain .- Good morning, General. Gen. P .- I sent for you, Captain, to inquire of you what knapsacks were made for. Captain.-Knapsacks; why, I suppose they

Gen. P.-Well, Captain, I passed your camp a short time ago and saw one of your men carpany, send that man to his quarters, and don't Homesickness was very prevalent. Very many deaths and discharges were caused by owed its origin to homesickness, aggravated by

INCIDENTS. sod, was favored with the name of the "Mick- armies-that of the West and that of the Potoeys." The 12th Conn., quite a stylish regiment, a favorite with the Governor of the State, was familiarly known as "Buckingham's Pets." The 13th Me, had been furnished at its organization with dark-blue pants of a meaner Western army, and I also believe the same man shoddy than was used at any subsequent pe- will say, but for two incidents—the death of riod of the war, and when it had been on the island a short time these pants became so ragged that no enterprising farmer would have used them on a scarecrow, especially in a field much exposed to the wind. For that reason army at Shiloh were prepared to attack the thinks most appropriate.) The 21st Ind., from their frequent use of a peculiar Western phrase, were called the "Doggones"; and so on through the list.

Our gunboats in the vicinity of the island kept themselves on the alert, and the bringing in of a blockade runner as a prize was quite a common affair. Most of these prizes, I suppose, were taken by the blockading fleet off Mobile. The gunboat New London, a low, black, doubleender, commanded by Capt. Read, was especially annoying to the rebels, and was commonly called the "Black Devil."

Quite a number of refugees from the mainland, mostly white Unionists, reached the island during our stay. Flying from their peatedly hurled against the Union ranks only homes in the night, and necessarily leaving to | to be driven back with terrible slaughter. I The duty of the troops while on the island | the tender mercies of their Secesh neighbors | claim that at no time during the war did men | would have been light if performed in a healthy | everything except what they could carry in climate by men provided with wholesome food, small boats, most of them reached the island but under the circumstances which have been | in a state of destitution and some of them described it was severe. Drill occupied from | nearly starved. They were cared for as well four to six hours per day, and there was quite as possible and after the capture of New Or-

On the 16th of April seven regiments em-N. H. nearly one and a half miles toward barked to assist in the capture of New Orleans the West had, the history of the first two years the cast, the other regiments being camped and its defences by Farragut's fleet, which had of the war in Virginia would have been very scription" offers a sure means of relief. For all John Otto, First Lieutenant, 11th Ind. batbetween those two points. As there were few just passed the bar at the mouth of the Missis- different .- Chas. Waterhouse, Co. K, 20th teams, the men were compelled to become sippi. As soon as the city fell, one regiment Me., Clear Lake, Wis.

beasts of burden. As all the supplies had to after another left to take part in further movebe conveyed an average distance of a mile over | ments, until about May 20 the 13th Me. was sand into which a man unloaded would sink | left alone. In July all of that regiment, extwo inches at every step, one can easily believe | cept two companies, moved into the defences | that fatigue duty well deserved its name. At of New Orleans. Some time the following first nearly everything had to be carried on Winter the remaining companies were relieved hand-barrows, but soon a plank walk was laid, by colored troops and rejoined the regiment, so that barrels could be rolled and travel was | and none of Butler's New England Division made much easier. Fuel was "toted" from the | remained on Ship Irland except the dead .- E.

THE 118th PENNSYLVANIA. A Member of the Organization Replies to Comrade Hendricks.

TO THE EDITOR: In the interesting narrative of the experience of Comrade Arthur Hendricks as a recruit in the 5th N. Y. (Duryca's Zonaves) at Antietam and Shepherdstown, Sept. 17 to 20, 1862, as per THE TRIBUNE Dec. 3, reference is made to the "Corn Exchange" regiment as the 114th Pa. This is an error. The regiment known as the "Philadelphia Corn Exchange" regiment was the 119th Pa.

The regiment was recruited at Philadelphia, and left that city for the war Sept. 1, 1862, under the command of Col. Chas. M. Prevost. The 118th was, as Comrade Hendricks says, "a magnificent body of men, fully 1,000 strong," and was in the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. Comrade Hendricks is no doubt correct in his narration of events at Shepherdstown Ford, Sept. 20, '62, so far as they relate to his regiment (5th N. Y.); but when he essays a description of the movements or conduct of the 118th Pa. at that disastrous engagement he is sadly in error, and displays a lack of knowledge concerning the latter regiment that is lamentable. In his narrative, after describing the retreat of his regiment (5th N. Y.) across the river to the Maryland shore, the comrade says: They (the Corn Exchange regiment) did not fare as well. When attacked they apparently lost their heads, and instead of filing to the left, thereby taking the road upon which they came, they faced about and started for the

Now, Mr. Editor, nothing could be more unfair or undeserved than the reflection upon the 118th Pa. evident in the above extract from the comrade's narrative, and simple justice to the dead if not to the survivors of that regiothers were troubled but little. These fleas far | ment demands that such a misstatement shall

On the morning of Sept. 20, 1862, the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, forded the Potomac River about half a mile below Shepherdstown, a regiment (presumably the 13th them. When the thumb, after being cautiously | N. Y.) in the advance, followed by the 118th moved within striking distance, was suddenly | Pa. upon arriving on the Virginia shore the dropped upon the spot where Mr. Flea was column moved by the river road a short distance up the river shore, and then filed to the left and began the ascent of the steep hills or As the 118th neared the top of the hill the scattermined to succeed in his chosen occupation. | tering shots from the skirmishers already de-Sand flies were very numerous, and as they | ployed was the first intimation they received

Arriving on top of the bluff the regiment, on receiving the order "On right by file into line" immediately proceeded to form line of

To the oft repeated query, "Who was responsible for the disaster to the 118th Corn Exchange | those famous Zouaves in bravery or patriotism; regiment at Shepherdstown?" there has never | and for size, most of those regiments could not been a satisfactory answer. Only this much is | boast of that quality, for they had been sadly known, and it is beyond controversy: the en- torn by shot and shell; but for intelligence, I tire division was withdrawn across the river | will say that most of them, at least, knew into Maryland, from whence it started, and the enough to keep their guns in shooting trim and almost its only recommendation. The water | swearing and slapping was engaged in with | 118th was left on the Virginia side of the river | obey orders. It is true that they did not go was not what would be preferred as a beverage, great earnestness and vigor till some fortunate to battle alone against overwhelming odds. much on wide-legged red breeches or paper How gallantly they stood their ground let collars, and we seldom blacked our shoes, except appetite. It was obtained by digging wells in | victim would once more compose himself to | the long roll of their dead mutely witness. the sand from three to five feet deep and curb- slumber with the probabilities in favor of his Veteran troops could not have withstood the for a line of works we always got there. It is did these raw soldiers with an army experience of just 20 days. After the division had been | therefore, we did many things for which we withdrawn the enemy concentrated their fire

> upon the 118th. The position of the regiment was at this time extremely critical-the enemy in front and crowding down on both flanks; in the rear was the bluffs, 40 to 60 feet above the river shore, while the river itself lay between the regiment and the army, which was powerless to help them. The finale can be easily imagined. The regiment, after stubbornly fighting for every foot of ground yielded, was forced off and down the sides of the bluffs onto the river shore. The line of retreat was through a millrace and then over the dam which is thrown across the river here. The entire retreat was made under a pitiless storm of musketry from the enemy, whose fire completely commanded the dam. Some of the 118th sought shelter under the overhanging rocks along the shore, others in several arches built under the river road. It was in one of these arches that a shell fired at the enemy from a Union battery on the Maryland shore exploded and killed or wounded every man in the arch. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was over 200 killed and wounded and about 100 armed with what rumor said were condemned English rifles. True or otherwise, it is a fact that after firing a few rounds from them many of the pieces could not again be discharged. Subsequently these arms were exchanged for Springfield rifles.

Throughout all the subsequent campaigns of the Fifth Corps, from Shepherdstown to Appomattex, the 118th Pa. was present for duty. The dead of the regiment was upon every field | perity. By order of whereon the corps was engaged, but Shepherdstown, disastrous though it was, has a nearer place in the hearts and memories of the survivors of the regiment than any of the more important battles in which they shared; and now, in these piping times of peace, when the remnant of that once magnificent body of men meet together as the 118th (Corn Exchange) Regimental Association, the date of the meeting is Sept. 20, in commemoration of the battle of Shepherdstown.-NATH. GILPIN, Co. A, 118th Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Army of the Potomac at Malvern Hill. TO THE EDITOR: I was much interested in reading "The Army of the Potomac," by E. S. were failures there was ample cause for the same. Now, we all know that for some cause As is well known the army was a great place | years of the war the commanders of the Army

I will take for that purpose the battles of unprejudiced man will concede that Shiloh was one of the hardest-fought battles of the Albert Sidney Johnston and the arrival of reenforcements for the Union army-the story of

their commanders. How different with the Army of the Potohow badly they had been defeated, fighting by der and red trefoil in center; Second Brigade, ern soldiers started on a retreat we can keep cumstances an army loses confidence both in Division, First Brigade, blue, red border and run, and think we can keep you all going, the was made by the Army of the Potomac at Mal- | with white trefoil. Third Division, First Bri- | get back to the rear.' He was one of Longvern Hill? The flower of the Confederate gade, white, with red border, blue trefoil; Sec- street's men." street, and A. P. Hill, confident of success, vic- gade, white, with blue border and blue trefoil. as "strictly correct" the following compositorious in nearly every fight before, were reclaim that at no time during the war did men show more courage or better fighting qualities in various branches of industry—to say noth— Wagner was the first Colonel of the 15th Ind. than they did at Malvern Hill. Now, I don't | ing of the thousands of patient housewives | Referring to Maj. Coulter's (64th Ohio) article wish to say one word to the disparagement of whose lives are an unceasing round of toil- on the taking of Chattanooga, Comrade Neff the Army of the West. I am as proud of its | who are martyrs to those complaints to which | says it was the flag of the 97th Ohio that achievements as any man can be. But I do the weaker sex are liable. Their tasks are ren- Harker's Brigade found flying over the city, say that if the Army of the Potomac had been dered doubly hard and irksome and their lives while other correspondents have stated that given the same commanders that the Army of | shortened, yet hard necessity compels them to | Wilder's troops were the first to enter the place

A Western Man Grows Ironical.

TO THE EDITOR: I have just read the article of E. S. Coan, Signal Corps, in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Nov. 5, in which he speaks well of the Army of the Potomac, and seems surprised that any one-and particularly a man who was in the Army of the Cumberland-should make any comparison as to the achievements of the two armies. I am surprised myself, for it was well understood that we in the Western armies occupied back seats.

We were a lot of unlettered and uncultured woodsmen from Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, or worse, farmers from the prairies of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and even Iowa, to say nothing of Kentucky and Missouri. Not much could be expected of such material,

and, of course, not much was accomplished.

To be sure we went over one or two hills to get

to Chattanooga, but the distance was not great,

and I don't suppose we ever marched more than 60 miles in any one day. Gens. Sherman, Logan, Thomas, McPherson and others, when they wanted any extra exertion, or wanted us to charge the enemy, used to address us about as follows: "Boys, I wish I had a brigade or two from the Army of the Petomac here, as I feel sure they could take these works. I have grave doubts about your ability to do it. However, as you are the only material in the neighborhood upon which I

can call, you must brace yourselves and do the best you can." With such cheering words we would gather up such poor courage as we had, and rush in, pell-mell, without any style, and sometimes the bright example of the grand Army of the Potomac was so strong in its effect upon us that we did fairly well, and the Johnnies (who, by the way, had probably at some time met the Army of the Potomac, and perhaps supposed we were something like them) would run from us, and a gade.

few got injured.

In that same battle of Chickamauga to which your correspondent refers, I remember Gen. Thomas, with the tears rolling down his cheeks, bewailing his fate in having men who would have I heard men say that if they could be if that were possible. And when we retreated | sword. from Atlanta and fell back to Savannah, we were rejoiced to think that we were going east; through South Carolina and North Carolina, we were sustained by the hope that perhaps we some of us who may have drawn new clothing or stolen some from the Potomac boys may | was a part of the brigade. have been mistaken for a part of the Army of the Potomac-at least, I hope so.

would venture to compare ourselves with the grand old Army of the Potomac. I am so O'LINK, Fourteenth Corps, Menasha, Wis.

I will venture to say that there was not a regiment in Sherman's army but equalled in swamps and mud-holes; but when we started to act as correspondents for the newspapers; failed to get credit. But, taking everything in consideration, I think any regiment in Sherman's army was the equal of Duryea's Zouaves. -S. D. Davis, Wilbur, Neb.

Gen. W. H. Gibson's Farewell Order.

Would you kindly print the farewell order our brigade commander delivered to us 21 years ago before Atlanta, Ga., a copy of which I append hereto, as follows: HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,)

FOURTH CORPS, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., Officers and Soldiers of the 25th Ill.: Aug. 1, 1864.

As your term of three years' service has expired nel commanding should express to each and all his earnest thanks for the cheerful manhood with which, during the present campaign, you have subyou have met and vanquished the foe. Your deportment in camp has been worthy true soldiers, whilst your conduct in battle has excited the admiration of your companions-in-arms. Patriotic thousands and a noble State will give you a reception worthy of your sacrifices and your valor. You have done your duty. The men who rallied under captured by the enemy. The regiment was the starry emblem of our nationality at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Noonday Creek, Pinetop Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattaboochee, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, have made history for all time and for coming generations to admire. Your services will ever be greatly appreciated.
Officers and soldiers, farewell. May God guaran

tee to each health, happiness and usefulness in coming life, and may our country soon emerge from the gloom of blood that now surrounds it, and again enter upon a career of progress, peace and pros-perity. By order of W. H. Gibson, Colonel Commanding Brigade.

-W. H. NUNAMAKER, 25th Ill., Elsinor, Kan.

A "Wandering Jew."

ford I wish to say a few words in regard to the | Cedar Creek. oldest soldier. His name was George Thatcher, and he belonged to the 74th N. Y. He was the Prairie, Ill., was severely wounded by a gunbutt of the regiment, and if the boys wanted shot wound at the battle of Mendon Station. any fun they always hunted up Thatcher. and greatly disfigured thereby. He hopes the They made him believe he was a wonderful | coming Congress will pass laws to give the solman, a splendid singer and magnificent dancer, | diers of the late war their due, and thus in a who could beat any darkey in Maryland or small way recompense them for what they en-Virginia. In reality, he was not as active as | dured for their country's sake. the oldest mule in the service of Uncle Sam ; and the mule was far more melodious, and his Fall of 1861, guarding the Potomac, and bility, although he was subjected to a most ing one had disappeared. Thatcher was called J. A. Foster, Co. E, 4th Pa. Cav., Brush Creek, to the Colonel's tent and informed that he must which I am not able to explain, the first two | pack his knapsack and start out and find the | told in The National Tribune, the truest "critter," with strict orders not to show his picture of a soldier's life he has ever seen. which had a large delegation of sons of the old to compare the fighting qualities of the two or did any mean action. And that man is Spanish Fort without opposition after midnight hunting that bullock yet. If any people | the night of April 8. He says Geddes's Brigade in a Rip Van Winkle Government suit, don't fort that night before 10 o'clock, and the Sth Shiloh and of Malvern Hill. Now, any fair, get scared; it is only Thatcher hunting Gov- lowa was the first to plant its colors on the N. Y., Fifth (Sickles's Excelsior) Brigade.

Division and Brigade Flags.

TO THE EDITOR: I notice an inquiry regarding the flags designating divisions and brigades | fight at Memphis, Tenn., on the morning of the second day at Shiloh would have been a in the army corps. I will take the Second | Aug. 24, 1864. black page in our history. Now, the Union | Corps, to which I belonged. The First Division was designated by a flag of white bunting, the regiment was known throughout the divis- | Confederates in their intrenchments. So we | nearly square, with a red trefoil in its center; | in the war from Illinois. He thinks "honors ion as the "Ragged —— 13th." (The reader can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the word he can fill the above blank with the can may suppose they were also prepared for an at- Second Division, blue bunting flag, nearly are easy" between the Eastern and Western reverses, were confident in themselves and white flag, same as First Division, with blue "I heard a captured rebel Lieutenant remark trefoil in center.

mac at Malvern Hill. The soldiers all knew as follows: First Brigade, white, with red bor- fight different from what your men fight in comrade does not know that under such cir- white, with blue border, red trefoil. Second them going. But when we get you men on the itself and in its commanders? But can the | white trefoil; Second Brigade, blue, with white | first thing we know you are all charging back Army of the West show a better record than | border and white trefoil; Third Brigade, blue, on us with your bayonets fixed, and we have to armies, led by such men as Lee, Jackson, Long- ond Brigade, white, blue trefoil; Third Bri--C. W. DEY, Co. C, 126th N. Y., Dixon, Ill.

"Work, Work, Work!"

female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All tery, Auburn, Ind.: "Comrade Corey is right druggists.

More "Loyal" Rebels.

nished your excellent paper with a very in-Athens, Ala., whose homes were guarded by | instrumental in getting one of my guns off the his company, and who repaid their kindness a field which had caught between wheel and few days afterward with shotguns. The ex- carriage on a sapling." perience is so similar to one the writer had at | C. F. Kimmel, Dayton, O., sends a sketch of moved to relate it, in the hope that it may draw out some of the boys who were there. Our brigade-the Mississippi Marine-was with Slo- designation being changed by order of the Seccum on an expedition in the rear of Vicksburg, which returned to the river at Grand Gulf. The rear guard, to which my company belonged, halted a day in Port Gibson, while the main lolling on the grass under the shade, enjoying a little much-needed rest, a citizen came to Lake, O., says the flags of the 79th and 86th us with the request that a guard might be placed in his yard to protect his property from the Ind. were the first to float over the rebel words bummers. He protested that he was a stanch on Mission Ridge. He says he is ready to Union man, and was anxious for the triumph of our cause. Much to our disgust a comrade | a Sibley tent," which ought to settle it. and myself were detailed for the purpose, and accompanying him to a pleasant home on a N. Y., writes in behalf of the soldiers who are pretty street, we mounted guard over this pre- growing old and infirm by reason of wounds cious bit of loyal territory. Loyal citizen sat in | and hard service. He thinks all should receive the shade and fanned himself with evident sat- pensions of \$3 a month on reaching the age isfaction as he observed the good effect of the of 60. guard at his gate. That evening we left there and joined the forces at Grand Gulf, where we lowa, would like to hear something from the were attacked next morning at daylight by members of his regiment, which served in the rebel cavalry. After they were beaten off some of our boys found among their killed this very loyalist who was so happy the day before to Maxwell, Cal., wants the members of that regihave on his premises a couple of Union soldiers. | ment to write. Perhaps he felt so badly at our leaving, he thought he would come and take us back .-A. C. BYERLY, Co. D, Mississippi Marine Bri- longed to a rebel Colonel who was in the charge

Chattanooga and Franklin.

To the Editor: A copy of your issue of Nov. 12 has just been sent me. I notice an article headed "Taking of Chattanooga," and I not stay by him, and wishing he had the would like to add a word to it. Charles G. Eleventh Corps with him. And often and often | Harker was Colonel of the regiment I belonged to,—the 65th Ohio,—and I don't suppose there transferred to the Army of the Potomac they | was a regiment in the army that was prouder would serve for less pay-and less clothing, even, of its Colonel. A braver officer never drew a

Maj. Coulter says that Chattanooga was taken without firing a single shot. He has forgotten and then when we were driven north up | that Sept. 8, the day before we entered Chattanooga, in Will's Valley, at the foot of Lookout Mountain, Co. F of the 65th had a brisk skirmight at last be allowed to join the Army of | mish with the enemy, and one man was killed. the Potomac. And though we arrived late, and | His name was Harry Beitel. We were advancing the campaign was over, still we were permitted on Chattanooga and were skirmishing with the to march through Washington, and perhaps outposts of the enemy. Col. Harker was commanding the brigade; the 64th and 65th Ohio

Now, I wish to correct "Uncle Daniel" where he says Gen. Pat Cleburne was riddled No, your correspondent is mistaken if he sup- | with bullets on the breastworks at Franktown poses that we of the Army of the Cumberland | (Franklin). Gen. Cleburne was shot about 30 yards from our works. A ball hit him in the breast, and he threw up his hands and fell ashamed of having been in the Western Army | backwards off his horse, one foot remaining in that I will sign the fictitious name of-Robert | the stirrup. The horse dragged him about 15 steps, the horse advancing on top of the works, about six feet from where I was. I ordered They Didn't Wear Red Breeches or Paper Collars. a man with a Henry rifle to shoot the horse. TO THE EDITOR: In your last issue I see a | The animal fell with his forefeet on the inside of the works. There was a gum coat fastene write again .- P. P. McCune, Co. F, 65th Ohio, Dresden, Mo.

Some More "Kids."

Harvey B. Wilbur, Salamanca, N. Y.: I was born in Binghamton, N. Y., July 24, 1848; enlisted in Co. A, 25th N. Y. Cav., Nov. 28, 1863, and stayed until the close of the war. John Duvall, Co. B, 14th Ohio, Evans, Colo .: I was born Nov. 12, 1847, and enlisted Oct. 29,

1864; got transportation to Chattanooga, Tenn.; from there marched to Atlanta, where I joined my command and marched with them to the sea, and from there to Washington: never was in the guard-house or put on extra duty; never murderous volleys of the enemy better than | true that some of them did not know enough | rode in an ambulance but one half day, and then I " played off" to keep from tearing up railroad on Sunday.

James Malone, Co. B, 8th Pa. Reserves, Lafayette, Ind .: I was born the 10th day of May, 1844; enlisted May 22, in Co. B, 8th Pa. Reserves, in 1861, and served three years. J. M. Randall, Vietsburg, Neosho Co., Kan. I enlisted at Harrisville, W. Va., Feb. 21, 1862; was wounded at Droop Mountain, W. Va., Nov. 6, 1863, also at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; was mustered out May 10, 1865, at Cumberland, Md. I was 15 years old when I enlisted. I

served three years two months and 19 days.

Ohio Takes a Back Seat. To THE EDITOR: In your issue of Oct. 1 Comrade A. J. Cullus, speaking of the Reunion and you are about to proceed to your State to be of the 54th Ohio, says: "There is one feature mustered out, it is proper and fitting that the Colo- of our regiment which we think cannot be duplicated in the United States-that is, we have on our rolls 17 pairs of brothers and one mitted to every hardship, overcome every diffi- | trio." Co. E, 7th Pa. Cav.-the saber regiment culty, and for the magnificent heroism with which of the Army of the Cumberland-had on its roll 18 pairs of brothers, one trio, and a father and son. This, for one company, we think, is a little ahead .- H. D. LOVELAND, 7th Pa. Cav., Laman, Clinton Co., Pa.

> That distressing disease, the piles, is speedily relieved and cured by Ayer's Pills.

> For G. A. R., Masonic and all other society goods send for catalogue to E. A. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich.

> CONDENSED LETTERS.

Jacob G. Mattick, Co. B. 5th W. Va. Cav., Granger, Mo., gives a graphic description of the

miseries he endured at Belle Island, where he was a prisoner many months. "Light Artillery" comes to the support of "Musician," 110th Ohio, when he says Gen. Wright did have a line of battle formed ready To THE EDITOR: In reply to Comrade Stan- to advance before Gen. Sheridan arrived at

Henry J. Walter, Co. A, 30th Ill., Buffalo

J. Heacock, Co. C, 41st Iowa, writes that through hardships and exposure incident to the

Iowa, thinks the experiences of "Si Klegg," as around Port Tobacco see the skeleton of a man of A. J. Smith's Corps took possession of the ernment beef .- ALFRED K. OATES, Co. A, 74th | rebel works, followed by the 108th and 124th Ill. and an Indiana regiment, the number of

which he has forgotten. James Chaddock, Co. I, 137th Ill., Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill., writes a brief account of the Hugh Brady, Co. I, 84th Ill., Yates Center,

Kan., says he was a Pennsylvanian, but served on the battlefield of Chickamauga, on Sunday Brigades were designated by triangular flags, morning, Sept. 20, 1863: 'You men down here

> Jesse Neff, 40th Ind., Greensburg, Ind., gives tion of Wagner's Brigade-Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps: 15th, 40th and 57th Ind., 26th and 97th Ohio, 100th

as to the formation of Lytle's Brigade in 1863.

But now I would like to ask him who the comrade was that amused us so much on the night TO THE EDITOR: A comrade recently furmarch of the 18th and 19th of September with teresting account of the good Union men of his song of 'Liza Jane.' The same comrade was

Port Gibson, Miss., in July, 1864, that he feels | the service of Birge's Sharpshooters, a regiment made up of companies from different States, and afterward known as the 14th Mo., the retary of War. It participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee. M. W. Dedge, Sergeant, Co. C, 143d N. Y. Rockland, N. Y., denies that Robinson's Bricommand was getting over Bayon Pierre and | gade of the First Division, Twentieth Corps, into position at Grand Gulf. While we were | left the field at Bentonville, as intimated in recent communications regarding that battle. George F. Smith, 20th Ohio battery, Avon

> "swear to this on a stack of Bibles as high as Charles Barber, Gayville, N. Y., Co. A, 104th

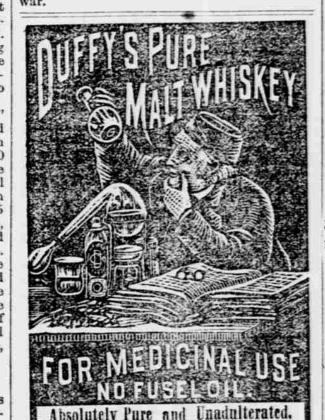
L. L. Cadwell, Co. B. 2d N. Y. Cav., Decorah, Gulf States.

Andrew J. Wells, Corporal, Co. H, 76th Ill. Thomas L. Davidson, Co. C, 14th Iowa, Sagi-

naw, Mich., says he has a fieldglass that beon the 14th Iowa at Pleasant Hill, La., April

B. A. Spear, Co. K. 57th Mass., Milford, Utah says he was captured at the Petersburg mine explosion, and was one of the comrades in captivity of Lient. Free S. Bowiey, whose article on prison life recently appeared in THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE. He corroborates all Lieut. Bowley's statements.

J. H. Barber, First Lieutenant, Co. I. 1st Del. makes brief mention of the services of his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and hopes the survivors will make themselves heard. He thinks Gen. Smythe, formerly Major of the 1st Del., was the last General officer killed in the



Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated. HOSPITALS. CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS,

INFIRMARIES, PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE. CURES CONSUMPTION, HEMORRHAGES And all Wasting Diseases;

INEBRIETY, HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, MALARIA.

FURE STIMULANT THE SICK, INVALIDS,

CONVALESCING PATIENTS, AGED PEOPLE, WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers.

Price, One Dollar per Roffle.

Persons east of the Rocky Mountains unable to procure it from their dealers can have Half Dozen sent, in plain case, unmarked, Express charges prepaid, by remitting Six Dollars to The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md. All persons using Duffy's Pure Malt Whishey are in-wited to avail themselves of the services of our Medical Staf, at all times, free of charge.

ESTABLIBHED 1866 Takes the lead, does not corrode like tin or iron, nor

decay like shingles or tar compositions, easy to apply, strong and durable at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogues and samples free, W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

Mention The National Tribune. BATCHELOR'S CELEGRATED HAIR DYE



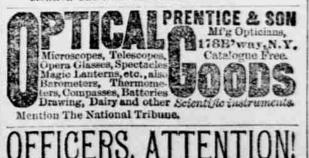
ulous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; leaves the hair soft and beautiful Black or Brown, Explanatory eirculars sent postpaid in sealed envelopes, on applica-tion, mentioning this paper. Sold by all druggists. Applied by experts at BATCHE-LOR'S Wig Factory, 30 East 10th St., N.Y cit COMRADES

We want an agent in every Post to sell our new picture
"The Soldier's Record and Cer-The finest work of the kind ever issued. Sells at Sight. Great inducement to Agents, write at once for terms.

THE PETTIBONE M'F'G CC., Cincinnati. 0 Mention The National Tribune.

SMOKERS ASK VICTORY Smeking Tobacco. Endorsed by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Gen. Paul Van Der Voort, Gen. Geo. S. CENTS for large package in tin foil. Merrill. Mention The National Tribuna

New "Singer" Model Sewing Machine. Look and Laugh at"Hard Times." Only \$19 to \$15 each. Sendquick for free catalogue wit centfor a postal to give us your address will save you 315 to \$35 and besides have a chance to get an Onean Fare. We have saved the people thousands of dollars in every state of the Union. We can sell you a machine of a kind and at price and terms to seit. Write sure at once to GEORGE PAYNE & CO... Mention The National Tribune.



Another important law has just passed, granting pay to officers who were commissioned but not mustered, and failed to receive pay in accordance with the rank their commission entitled them to.

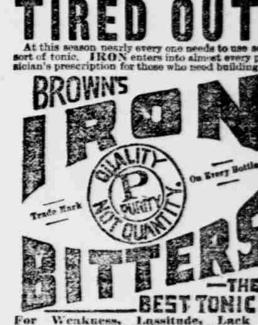
Officers' Pensions that are rated at a lower grade than that to which they are entitled can now be rated according to the rank they bore by virtue of their commissions held at date of contraction of disability.

Persons entitled should address

GEORGE E. LEMON,

Attorney-at-Law, 615 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Refer to the CITIZENS' NATIONALBANK, Washington,



For Wenkness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only from medicine that is not injurious. It Eurickes the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause head ache or produce constipation—other from medicines d DR. G. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician of Spring-field Ohio says: field Ohio says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action excess all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it."

Dn. W. N. WATERS, 1219 Thirty-second Street, Georgetven D. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the Tonic of the age. Nothing better. It creates appetite, gives strength and improves digestion." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

That farmers may come to know America's best national farm, garden and home weekly WITHOUT COST,

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

will be sent to all applicants FREE FOR FIVE WEEKS, and promptly stopped at the end of that time. 34 Park Row, N. Y. Mention The National Tribune.

YOU WANT TO KNOW 1,001 Important things you never knew or thought of about the human body and its curious organs How life is perpetuated, health saced, disease induced How to avoid pitfalls of ignorance and indiscretion How to apply Home-Cure to all forms of disease, How to care Croup, Old Eyes, Rupture, Phimosis, etc. How to mate, be happy in marriages have prize babie SEND WHITE BLUE

Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 E. 28th St., New York.

MCALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Massau St., N. Ye CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Side lever Breech Loader,
\$13. The Famous \$15
Shot Gun NOW \$12.
Ever; Gun warranted.
Eiffea, \$5, \$4, \$5, \$6.
Koller Skates, Waiches,
Knives, etc. Send stamp for
illustrated catalogue 1885. P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main St., CINCINNATI. O.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers abso-intely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. Mention the National Tribune.

R\$6 to \$8 a Day in your own Sthe NICKEL TIDY HOLDER them. Sample and Agents' price list by mail Mc. in 2c. stamps. W. Hasskirach, Box D. 51, Sandusky, O. Mention The National Tribune.



FOR SALE CHEAP. Six Longley Mailing Machines, in good condition, and ready for use. A good article, and

a rare chance for a bargain. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. We will send you a watcher a chain BY EALL OR EXPERSS, C.O.D., to be examined before paying anymoney and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all four watches and save you 30 per freent. Catalogue of 250 styles free. Every Watch Warranted. Address STANDARD WATCH CO ... PITTSBURGH, PA. Mention The National Tribune.

CHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught by mail or personally. I tuations produced all pupils when compent, and for circular. W. G. CHAFFEE, Orace, N. Yell Mentiop The National Tribune.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught formail, Terms moderate. Catalogue free.
C. L. BRYANT, Secty, Budalo, N. Y.
Mention The National Tribune. One man in every G.A.R. Post can make big money quick by addressing at once C. E. Ellis & Co., Chicago,

A Casket of Silver Ware Free Address CONN. MANFG. CO., HARTFORD, CONN. DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Forms burnish Nations, Whisher, or hair sur half header of 20 to 20 days.

FLORIDA SOLDIERS' COLONY. Address, with stamp, C. B. Palmer, Orange Hights, Fla.

M Brewster's Pat. Rein Holder. Your lines are where you put them—not under horses' feet. One agent sold 12 doz. in 5 days; one dealer sold 6 doz. in 15 days. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Write at once for terms. E. E. BREWSTER, Holly, Michigan

CORNAMONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best sell-\$200 ing articles in the world. I sample free, The Unbreakable Glass Lamp Chimney will Address, J. W. CLOWES, Reedsville, Pa.

Mention The National Tribune.

JAMES MEANS' \$3 SHOE. OVER the Garden Wall, and 99 Songs, Words & U Music, 16c. R. Hathaway, 329 Wash, St., Boston, Mass. DIVORCES. - A. Goodrich, Attorney-at-Law, 124 Dearborn St., Chicago. Advice free; 13 years experience, Business quietly and legally transacted. Mention The National Tribune.

A GENTS coin money collecting Family Pictures to enlarge; all styles. Pictures guaranteed. Special inducements. EMPIRE COPYING Co., 381 Canal St., N. Y. A/ANTED ____ An active Man or Woman in every 575 per Month and Expenses. Canvassing outfit and Particulars FREE. STANDARD SILVER-WARE CO.,

GIVEN AWAY TEA SEIS, &c., to Ladies who act as agents for us. ATLANTIC TEA CO., Fitchburg, Mass. Mention The National Tribune.

AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines, If you want one send us your name, F. O. and express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO., 23 DEY STREET, N. Y.

A UCTIONEERS, Streetmen, Peddlers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Cheapest house in the West.

AGENTS' SUPPLY Co., 279 Clark st., Chicago. Mention The National Tribune.

AND TEN LABIES AND GENTLEMEN who was home. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp, Crown Mig. Co., 794 Vine St., Cis u, C. Prof. Mathews' Famous
to CURE the worst chao, or money refunded. A prog.
with full directions (mailed free) 50c. Address Prof.
Mathews, P. O. Box 266 Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill. Mention The National Tribune.

DYSPEPSIA.—I cured myself of this disease, and will send five boxes of my Dyspepsia Pills by mail for \$1. Immediate relief, and permanent cure. JOHN H. Mo-ALVIN, Lowell, Mass., 14 years Tax Collector. Mention The National Tribune.

Pack Wizard Trick Cards, and catalogue Magie Lanterns, Tricks, Musical Instruments, Jewelry, Guns and Revolvers for 10 cts. Big Bargains. Address Bates & Co., Box 1840, Boston, Mass. Mention The National Tribune.